The Madras Forest College Journal.

Vol. II. **DECEMBER 1917.** **No. 2.**

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THE

Madras Forest College Journal.

Published Quarterly.

Vol. II. December, 1917. No. 2.

N. B:-Contributors are requested to send in their contributions typed or written legibly in ink on one side of the paper only.—Editor.

Ourselves.

The last quarter of the past year was mostly spent by the College in touring, except for a week at head-quarters in November, when periodical examinations were held for both divisions. The two months term at head-quarters and the break in the touring season, afforded by the return to Head quarters for the examinations, decidedly make for comfort. The Senior Division visited Komittiyur to study the sandal and Mt. Stuart to study teak. The Junior Division visited Mt. Stuart, Nilambur and Nedungayam to study teak and the natural forests in all their aspects.

* * * *

The Annual Athletic Sports of the College were held on the 29th September 1917. Almost all the students competed for the events and those who stood for the finals did credit to the College motto "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

* * * *

The Students are much gratified by the generous sanction made by the Government for the formation of the

Athletic Ground on the College Estate. The work has been taken on hand. The grounds will be ready in March. A great deficiency has thus been supplied.

* * * *

It is gratifying to learn that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of the Post of Chief Conservator of Forests for Madras as also an addition of nine other posts to the Imperial and ten to the Provincial cadres. This increase is doubtless in recognition of the fact that the Forest Department is undermanned and cannot cope even with the present system of working.

It is also understood that the Government of Madras propose to depute an experienced Forest Officer to Canada to to study modern methods of timber extraction and transport, with a view to their application to the problems of this Presidency.

When concentrated working becomes the rule, as it must ere long, improved and up to date methods will be requisite. Extraction and transport by mechanical means, among several other methods of working will follow. The development of economic forestry is no longer a matter of the remote future.

The augmentation of the Subordinate staff is the logical sequence of the addition to the Controlling Staff.

Now is the opportunity for equipping ourselves with adequate knowledge to adapt ourselves to any branch of forest work. A Forest Ranger is said to be a "Jack of all trades." We should prove ourselves fully deserving of the epithet. An efficient man is one who knows everything of something and something of everything.

People are at last beginning to realise that the Forest Department is managing the Forest Administration for the

benefit of the community at large. We must lose no opportunity of fostering and developing that idea. Regular propaganda work must in future form part of the Ranger's duties; the present Senior Division at the College is being afforded special opportunities for this purpose.

There is thus a vast field before an aspiring and energetic Range Officer in the several branches of forest work. We should bestir ourselves and make ourselves fit for the situation.

Forest Panchayats.

The efforts of the Forest Committee of 1912, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Horne, are now bearing fruit and everyone will be glad to hear that on 30th June 1917 there were 290 panchayats as against 147 in the previous year. This increase of 143 panchayats within the space of a year is a clear indication of the ready response of the ryots to the call of the Forest Officer to co-operate with him in his efforts to protect the forests. An aggregate area of 689 square miles of which 479 was covered by Reserved Forests and the rest by Reserved Lands was thus under the direct management of villagers during 1916-17. It is indeed a matter for congratulation that in the last forest year only 3 panchayats had to be dissolved and the management of the forests concerned taken back in the hands of the department. The very useful work of clearing prickly pear, repairing cart-tracks and paths, ploughing up the forest and sowing seeds of the required grass and such other works executed by certain panchayats in the forests entrusted to them in the Coimbatore district show what the ryots are capable of, provided they are coached and instructed by responsible forest officers. My chief aim in writing this, therefore, is to bring out the additional responsibility of

future Range Officers in the matter. A policy of strict "keep aloof" on the part of the Range Officer in his relations with the ryots is by no means beneficial to the department. The ryot has to be taught; the responsibility of the Range Officer is even more serious and greater with regard to the Forest Village System. It is all the more important for the budding Range Officers to shake off their reservedness and to talk to the ryots and to meet their several sensible querries and thus do justice to the costly training given in the Madras Forest College. The Indian ryot, though antiquated in his habits and bereft of the modern English education or for that matter education of any sort, has almost intutive powers of understanding to his credit and the Range Officer who considers it beneath him to have a free talk with the villagers is the least fitted for the responsible post he holds. The ryot's attitude towards the Revenue and the Agricultural Departments which is not one of hatred or antipathy can be easily accounted for. The officers of these departments, whenever they camp in the villages, always summon the ryots to their offices and hold informal discourses. Till recently, Forest Officers had no opportunity to carry on the propaganda work in the villages and the splendid results now achieved by the new policy fully warrant its continuation. It is the Range Officer in close touch with the people who should do a good deal to enlist the sympathy of the ryots on the side of the Forest Department and not the District Forest Officer who has most opportunities for visiting the rural parts close to the forests.

2. The position of the Range Officer is a very important one in so far as the District Forest Officer and the Conservator cannot have the same intimate local knowledge of any given forest. Suggestions should be made to the District Forest Officer based on the Range Officer's local

knowledge and constant inspections of these forests. It is not the Range Officer's look out to see whether all his suggestions are carried out or not. Much depends on the initiative of the Range Officer, as it is not possible for the District Forest Officer to look into or get information about the minute details of every scheme in operation in a range.

3. We have often heard of instances of forests deliberately burnt wholesale by villagers as a result of their unfriendly relationship with the forest subordinates. A Range Officer who can claim only this kind of relationship with the ryots cannot command labour for work in his forests and his position in the range is simply miserable. Whereas, a Range Officer who has always the good will of the villagers and for whom he provides labour in the forests is doing good not only to himself and to the department, but also to the public at large. Formerly, in several cases panchayats had to be forced on unwilling villagers. But now villagers are becoming alive to their responsibilities in protecting the forests and the Range Officer's part in training the ryots on the aims of Forest Conservancy is an important one. By handling the ryots properly and dealing with them leniently, within limits of course, we ought to be able to entrust to their management all our "Class V grazing reserves" leaving us more time and better facilities, than now exist, for the working of our important I, II and IV class reserves.

4. No doubt the ryots indulge to some extent in goat browsing in the panchayat forests; but, the Range Officer should face this question squarely and tell the ryots that such suicidal folly will not be tolerated, that contravention of this rule will result in the panchayat being dissolved and the management of the reserve resumed by the department which in turn will entail the closure of the reserve to any kind of grazing. This drastic step will be taken only when

repeated warnings to the defaulting panchayat are found to be of no avail. The ryot cannot get on without his agricultural cattle and between the goats kept by him as a luxury and the cattle so vitally necessary for his agricultural works he will choose the latter. Have we not a standing example in the Javadis where under the Forest Village Scheme, the ryots in all the hill-villages have been induced to get rid of their goats? This is an example of how much a Forest Officer can do by means of his intimate movements with the ryots. Will every Range Officer attempt to do where facilities exist what has so excellently been done on the Javadis where the most valuable forest produce, sandal, is left to be successfully protected by the Malayalis?

S. G. Venkatramanon,
Senior Dn. Student.

Forest Principles and Indian Forestry.

Experience appears to be the foundation on which we begin to work up any subject. It is so with our Forestry development in India. The ideas of formation, the demarcation, protection, working, exploitation have all more or less, for their basis the experience of forest working in Europe. It is evidently so with fire protection and grazing. The writer of this had the opportunity of seeing the coniferous forests of Himalayas which enjoy a temperate climate. The conditions of forest growth in Temperate and Tropical climates are quite dissimilar in some important respects. European climate has four distinct seasons winter, spring, summer and autumn. The winter is a period of unbearable cold and complete inactivity in all aspects of life, vegetable and animal. It is specially so with vegetation which is exposed to the terrible cold. The forest growth is at a stand-still. The insect life is dormant.

The spring comes and releases life from this stupor. The vegetation begins to put on a blooming appearance, sprouts, and grows actively. Insects are seen everywhere moving about briskly in numbers. Regeneration is markedly plentiful all over the forest. This is chiefly the period of growth and is marked in the whorls of coniferous trees. The annual rings of growth are also clear. This is succeeded by the summer. Now the growth which has come up so quickly begins to mature. The autumn succeeds. Some species shed their leaves wholesale. The fruit ripens. Except winter, the other seasons are more or less argeeable and are not characterized by extremes of climate.

In these forests favoured by the mildness of climate the fallen leaf accumulates year after year. The water of the melting snow and occasional showers sinks down to the lower layers of old leaf, converts it into humus and keeps it moist. Every year new leaves are added to the old humus. It is pleasant and happy to walk over the porous strata of this soft and very valuable moist manure covered with leaf. No elements of value are lost and this manure is always ready in the condition in which it is most suitable for assimilation by plants with all nutritive materials. The formation and existence of this humus is a distinguishing feature of temperate climates. Even the cultivator should be interested in protecting and preserving this humus and favour forestry in this respect.

The vegetation here having only a limited period of actual growth, the plants are very susceptible to injury either by fire or by any other agency. If fire starts anywhere in these coniferous forests, it burns the humus on the ground and the tree growth above. Ready chances of immediate recuperative healing by natural process do not seem to be always at the disposal of the trees. The burning of the

resinous leaf is intense. The humus exposed to this burning, loses much of its productive capacity and has to actually become useless as manure. The fires occur only during the short summer and do not appear to be as far and extensive as in the tropics, being mostly ground fires. If the heavy cattle tread on the porous strata of soft moist soil it is sure to become hard and would not be of much use.

Any injury to trees or seedlings is to be most carefully guarded, in transplanting the seedlings; these have to be very carefully pricked out from nurseries without the least injury to the tap or the side root. This is so serious that the transplant may not survive the crisis. This must have been surely the basis for the comparatively costly basket planting even in forest operations which should be as cheap as possible. The conifers have their needle like leaves of special structure and even the broad leaved species have their protective arrangements against the killing cold. This limits the number of species of plants to a few hundreds here.

The Sivaliks and similar hills are special tracts of peculiar local interest. They are of recent formation where the sand-stone strata has not become cohesive and hard yet, to withstand crushing and weight. There have been huge land slips, erosion and washing down of unfertile sand debris. This caused the denudation of hill slopes above and made the fields below barren. Such localities seem to be the basis for the well known principle of protection of hill slopes and the anxiety for keeping them always covered. It is with these considerations and ideals of forest experience, the foundations of general protection seem to have been laid in India.

We have forests and forest management in India under similar conditions of utility. The forester in tropical forests has a different story to tell.

There are no distinct seasons. Only summer is more pronounced and the forests become leafless for about 2 to 3 months. The heat in this season is very severe and extremes of short intervals prevail. Even this summer is seasoned by occasional showers in some years. The vegetative activity goes on almost all round the year putting on fresh growth every time of the year. Annual rings are absent in several species. The limited forests of moist and evergreen zone are not much affected even by this summer. But the combustibility of the dead grass and fallen dry leaf and the uncontrollable fires of summer are features peculiar to the tropics. The inflammability is so much that all the forest dry material which would accumulate as moist humus in temperate climates acts like fuse here. The mere rolling of a stone on a stony surface may create conflagration. There is no snow to melt. As we sit under a tree in such a summer, the hot unbearable winds blow over the face and sun-strokes are not uncommon. As we walk in the forests, the completely dry leaves rustle rolling about, the grass is dry like tinder, thick and high, differing according to locality. There are places like Nallamalai hills in the Madras Presidency with grass so high as 6′ and thick. When once fire starts here, it is difficult even to approach its broad and high flames and it sweeps fast like a cyclone in the hot summer days. Many villages which contain thatched houses burn at times wholesale, in spite of the greatest care exercised by the inhabitants to keep their property safe. And it is no wonder that many of our rigidly protected extensive forests are unable to escape these fires in spite of 60′ and 100′ fire lines. The leaf that is shed by trees in summer is either burnt to ashes, or eaten away by white ants immediately after the first showers. No humus worth the name as is found in the temperate climates is found any where. The conditions of inflammability are reached in a few sunny days and burning

also is similarly finished. The vegetative activity is not much affected. Neither is it too vigorous in one season like temperate spring nor is it markedly absent as in European long winter. The growth is so rapid and plentiful that a deep blaze made on a tree in one season will be almost completely occluded and covered by next year. The injury to the roots of seedlings, tap roots or side roots, in transplanting is not of much importance under favourable conditions. On a rainy day in rainy season, I once asked a man to bring a bundle of small seedlings from a teak plantation without giving instructions not to injure the tap or side roots purposely. The man pulled them out and brought a bundle. The stem of each of these was as stout as a drumstick and tap root of every one of them was broken. I had these planted on the same day in shady forest and left them alone without further care. After a fortnight I found most of them survived and were putting on fresh leaves, the old leaves having been shed. This was in a locality with 60″ rainfall. If this be possible the costly basket planting of plants may be avoided in the tropics in such an environment. If the shoot of a seedling dies during one summer by burning fire or summer heat, the root is able to send a more vigorous one during next rains. The root, while the shoot continues to die like this year after year, not only does not suffer but continues to store materials to send a vigorous sapling at a distant year. Thus it would appear there is no necessity for the continual living of the shoot of a seedling as in temperate climates. This being so, it seems to be an irony of nature that the burning heat of the summer or of fire seems to be rather a help for the appearance of a good shoot instead of being a death blow to the seedling. This does not mean that annual burning down of plants is a necessity. If there is a way to protect this shoot from fire up to pole stage that appears sufficient. After attaining the pole stage, almost

every species in the tropics appears to have the power of withstanding the scorching of the forest fire. As the skin of the inhabitent of the tropics is better able to withstand the scorching and sun stroke than that of an inhabitant of temperate climates, it appears reasonable to deduce that it should be nature's scheme to provide in the tree bark, cell arrangement to withstand scorching by the sun. Nature here pleases herself to increase the number of species to a perplexing figure of thousands in the tropics. As for grazing in tropics, there are not such soft strata of porous moist humus of any thickness to fear its being stiffened on account of grazing by heavy animals. Even for the soil, unlike the more or less uniformly manured soft soil of temperate climates, the land in tropics gets heated to complete hardness in summer and reduced to clayey conditions in rains. The hardness is so complete by January that it is difficult to drive a sharp edged crow-bar a few inches deep without a strong thrust. Thus the land gets hard and soft more efficiently naturally by other agencies than by grazing.

As for denudation of soil the granite and other rocks of old ages are so hard that they disintegrate only by inches under the influence of natural agencies. Tracts like Sivaliks are rare. All shades of forests exist in all climates. But generally the above principles are prominent and since they differ they are dealt with.

When we look to forest questions and principles here from this point of view, it is hoped that we can have more room for providing larger areas for grazing, and restricting our attention, energy and funds in connection with fire protection to the specially recognised young regeneration areas like plantations, coppice and other regeneration coupes of marked, sure, and definite interest.

B. V. Jogeswara Rao,
Ranger.

29-4-17.

We do not profess to agree with or even to follow the writer in all his views and expressions. But we present the article as we wish to emphasise the fact that we particularly welcome contributions from all classes and grades of Forest Officers.

Editor.

Killing trees with Arsenic. *(Continued).*

In the December 1916 issue of the journal the following note has been made :—" At the Forest College, attempts were made to poison several Acacia arabica, and one Thespesia populnea. No signs of any kind of result were visible after two months, but the same can be said of the trees that were deeply girdled at the same time............The failure at the College may perhaps be due to the season, and to heavy rain falling within a few hours of the operation."

The said operation was carried out in October 1916, and cannot altogether be called a 'failure.' Even about three months after its application the effect of the poison was evident. By the month of September of the current year, two Babul (marked 1, and 5,) were found to have completely died, and the other three were dying. The girdled controls were likewise found to suffer, but to a less degree. Again, all the treated trees (poisoned and girdled) coppiced freely below the cuts, and it is interesting to note that the coppice shoots from poisoned trees were, and, are, either less copious, or less healthy,—sometimes both—than those from the girdled. In one case (poisoned tree No. 5) the effect of the poison was most marked: with regard to this tree there has been till now, no growth of shoots whatever from the cut ring in which the poison was applied; in effect the tree has been poisoned to the extent of preventing the growth of shoots.

Taking into consideration, the dilution or dissipation of the poison caused by "heavy rain falling within a few hours of the operation" the *period of eleven months required by some of the poisoned trees to die, is perhaps not excessive.

Better results were anticipated if the operation was conducted during the hot weather. Accordingly, the experiments were repeated during the month of April of the current year with a different set of (Babul) trees, with more success.

About ten were girdled and poisoned, and as many girdled alone. Each poisoned tree was compared with the corresponding girdled one, and these two with a control tree hard by. So early as the beginning of October (that is, six months after the operation) two poisoned trees were quite dead (marked P_8 and P_{10} respectively), some three were nearly so, and the rest are gradually dying. The girdled trees too have suffered, though to a less degree.

A striking feature is that (except in one case. tree No. 5) neither girdling nor even poisoning was found capable to totally prevent coppice shoots. This is in keeping with the fact that Babul in South India coppices more readily than in the North.

The two sets of trees are still under observation and anything more of interest noticeable will be reported in the future issues of the Journal.

9-11-1917

G. V.

*The poisoned Thespesia has however shown no discomfort whatever until now, that is, even after about a year. The mucilage in which the bast of this tree (as also of most other Malvaceæ) abounds may perhaps have a counteracting or retarding effect on the poison.

An Elephant Capture on the Anamalai.

To provide some excitement to the junior students during their camp at Anapadi, a wild elephant fell in one of the pits at Karianshola, about three miles from camp, on the 11th October; on our way to the Konapalam bridge, which we were constructing, we were informed of the "pitfall".

Then about we promptly turned and wended our way in double file to see what others called the "tamasha", but which to us of course was useful and practical instruction. To the more corpulent of the students—those possessed with a superfluity of adipose tissue—, the brisk march of three miles up hill seemed a trying one; nevertheless, the end was reached with no casualties.

The "capture" was a young tusker, height 5 feet 3 inches, age about 6 years, condition excellent. Judging from the amount of damage he had done to the pit, it is presumed he fell in the night before.

Four Government elephants were on the spot in good time, to perform the dignified duties of escort. The students did yeoman service in cutting the required billets of fuel. The Jemadar set to work at 8 A. M., but in spite of a considerable amount of fuss, pooja, vacillation, bluster and blunder, the animal was not out of the pit till past 2 in the afternoon. During this interval of 6 hours, trying both for us and jumbo. the latter had punctured his trunk in three places with his own tusks, and was throughly—"winded". I think these Anamalai folk have something yet to learn from their brethren the Kurumbars at Teppakadu in the Mudumallai Range, who have enkraaled as many as four elephants in one day.

Well, to return to the capture, he was enkraaled safely by 4-15 P. M. The distance from the pit to the kraal is

about three miles, which was covered in an hour and a half —a very good time.

Once in the kraal and released from his bonds, he shook hands—rather trunks—with a brother in affliction in the next kraal, captured about a fortnight previously. They seemed to recognize each other—evidently old friends!

A new capture generally will not eat anything till he has had a good night's rest in his changed abode, but our friend devoured sugarcanes greedily within 5 minutes of being caged, and smiled beamingly. The sugarcane must have brought back pleasant reminiscences of periodical raids on the "Gounda's" sugarcane crop near Sethumadai.

As is the custom here, the Students were asked to suggest a name for the elephant, which (the name, not the elephant) would be sent up to the District Forest Officer for approval. The name Sundram was decided on, after Mr. Sundram Iyer, the E. A. C. in charge of the range.

Camp Anapadi.

W. C. Hart.
11-10-17.

An attack by a wild Elephant.

We went on an excursion on the morning of the 1st of November 1917 to mark standards in coupe XXIV of the Ayarangal Working Circle of the Pollachi Range in the South Coimbatore Division. Having forgotton to take tar with us I had to go and fetch it from the reserve boundary about three furlongs from the work spot. In my anxiety to get back quickly I started running, but missed my way. This I realised after going about three furlongs. As I was retracing my steps I heard some loud cracking noise a few yards ahead of me. Suddenly a small herd of a cow

elephant and two calves emerged. The cow began to charge me, perhaps fancying that I would do harm to her young ones. This was strange, as I heard that elephants in groups rarely attack men. However I quickly realised my danger and began to run for life little heeding which way I went. The cow kept up the chase close at my heels the young ones following it. To my good luck, I suddenly came upon a steep slope and the younger of the two calves began to lag behind. I started down the slope and my pursuer stopped chasing, as elephants do not get down the slopes quickly. Evidently then she began to think of the calves more than me and this gave me a chance for escape. When I reached the bottom of the slope I was thoroughly exhausted and was out of my wits. I was in an unknown jungle. Having seen fresh dung all over the ground, I was afraid of further attacks. I got up a small tree and rested for a while. Being in the midst of a thicket of bamboo forest without having the least idea of knowing my way out of it, I realised the futility of my remaining there any longer. The longer I stayed there the more would be the danger of any attack by wild elephants and later on perhaps by other wild beasts. The small tree I perched on was not a safe hiding place. Though I was still scared I made bold to go down the tree and find my way out. For a long time I wandered aimlessly and began to curse my stars. However I chanced to be on right path all along, which I realised subsequently to my good luck. I heard the sound of cow-bells and following the direction of the sound met cattle and graziers. One of them led me to the reserve boundary. Then I began to breath freely and was assured of my safety. I felt I escaped from the jaws of death. I reached camp at about 3 P. M. and found some students making ready to go in search of me.

It must have been five to six miles from the camp at Sethumadai when I met the graziers.

P. Ramaswami,
Junior Division Student,
Madras Forest College.

The Madras Forest College Athletic Sports. 1917.

The Police Recruits School grounds at Coimbatore attracted a large number of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen in addition to a large gathering of school children on Saturday the 29th September 1917, the occasion being the Madras Forest College Athletic Sports. The display was as good as it was in the previous year, better performances being made by the Winners of the 100 yards' flat race, Long Jump, Throwing the Cricket ball and High Jump. The new events of the year were, Servants' race 200 yards, which was open to all the menials of the College and the Sack Scrimage which afforded unceasing amusement to the lookers on. The College, and Students were at home to the Indian ladies and gentlemen of Coimbatore who were invited and to the Students of selected local institutions, while the Principal and Staff entertained the European ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings commenced punctually at 3-30 p. m. St Michael's Orphanage band was throughout in attendance and gave great satisfaction. Towards the close of the programme, rain visited us but proved no obstacle to the Obstacle race. The following old students of the College who attended the sports took part in the 100 yards flat race for Past Students:—1. S. Chidambara Iyer, M. R. H., 2. D. E. Lewin, M. R. H., 3. P. M. Mathew, M. R. H., 4 C. S. Nanjappa, M, R. L., and 5. A. J. M. Snaize.

The prizes were given away by Mrs. McCarthy, wife of the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle. Mr. Cowley Brown then thanked Mrs. McCarthy and pointed out how doubly fitted she was for the duty of giving away the prizes that evening, firstly because she was the wife of one of the most Senior Forest Officers in India and secondly because her son in England was Captain of the Rugby School XI distinguished in all Athletics and one of the finest school Cricketers in England, has also passed high into the R. M.A. Woolwich at the last open competition. The Students were exhorted to aspire to a similar realisation of the College motto. Mr. F. A. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police who kindly granted the use of his ground and men was thanked. The Principal, after referring in suitable terms to the indefatigable work of Mr. H. C. Bennett, Vice President, Athletic Club both in getting up the Sports and in training the competitors, thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for the honour of their company and concluded by expressing the hope that next year he might be able to welcome them on our own grounds which are now in active preparation.

3. Junior division student C. B. Chengappa, who won Mr. Richmond's Championship cup with 21 marks, and Senior Student P. K. Parameswaram Pillay with 15 marks gained colours for "Athletics."

4. The results of the various events are appended :—

100 yards flat race:—

1. C. B. Chengappa, Winner's time $11\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.
   " in 1916 $12\frac{1}{5}$ "
2. Abdul Hameed Khan.

Long jump :—

1. P. K. Parameswaram Pillay, Winner's Jump $17'4\frac{1}{2}''$.
   " in 1916. $16'\ 3''$.
2. Y. Peddalakshmiah Naidu.

Throwiug the cricket ball :—

1. C. B. Chengappa, Winner's throw 94 yds. 2 ft.
   „ in 1916. 82 yds.
2. T. V. Thayuman.

Winner lost at least 6′ by throwing before reaching the mark.

High Jump :—

1. J. A. Stephen, Winner's Jump 4′ 9″.
   „ in 1916 4′ $5\frac{3}{4}$″.
2. A. Muthukrishnan.

Servants' Race 200 yards :—

1. Anthony, Peon of the Senior Imperial Instructor M. F. C.
2. Palaniswami. do.

120 yards Hurdle Race :—

1. P. K. Parameswaram Pillay, Winner's time $20\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.
   „ in 1916 $19\frac{4}{5}$ „
2. J. Venugopal Naidu.

Thayuman and Hamid Khan who were dead level and leading at the last obstacle fell victims to a fault in the design of the hurdles. Magnificient finish was thereby spoilt.

100 yards race for past students :—

1. C. S. Nanjappa, Winner's time $12\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.
2. A. J. M. Snaize.

Quarter mile race :—

1. C. B. Chengappa, Winner's time 1 min. $4\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.
   „ in 1916 58 seconds.
2. C. L. Narayana Rao.

Half mile Invitation race :—

1. Krishnan, (Reserve Police) Winner's time 2 min. $39\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.
   „ in 1916 2 min. $15\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.
2. Ratnavelu (Coimbatore College).

Reley race :—

Juniors won.

Half mile race :—

1. C. B. Chengappa, Winner's time 2 min. 34 seconds.
   „ in 1916 2 „ 29 „
2. C. L. Narayana Rao.

Slow Bicycle race :—

1. G. M. Bartholomeusz.
2. J. Venugopala Naidu.

One mile race :—

1. C. B. Chengappa, Winner's time 6 minutes.
   „ in 1916 5 „ $37\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.
2. C. L. Narayana Rau.

Sack scrimmage race :—

Successful team {
1. Krishnan Nair.
2. B. S. Chengappa.
3. A. Seshagiri Rao.
4. C. L. Narayana Rao.

A mirth provoking competition—which would perhaps be improved by subsituting for sides the principle of all against all. The Circle also might be enlarged.

Obstacle race :—

1. Y. Peddalakshmiah Naidu.
2. P. K. Parameswaram Pillay.

Tug of War :—

Seniors won.

The date of the sports (last week of the month) prevented the attendance of several old students chained to the desk of their Range Offices by "monthly accounts." The College was also during this week in the throes of packing for camp. Next year in fixing the date these disabilities will be borne in mind.

Madras Forest College,
Coimbatore.

S. G Venkataramanon,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer,
Athletic Club.

Athletics at the Madras Forest College from 1st September '17 to 18th December 1917.

September was a busy month for athletics in the College; months of October, November and December were spent in camps but for a short stay of about a week at head quarters from 5th to 10th November for the periodical examinations.

2. The Senior division students had regular practice at hockey and occasionally played cricket in the Komattiyur camp where an extensive maidan was kindly procured to us for the purpose by the District Forest Officer. The facilities for playing matches on this excellant ground were greatly enhanced by the generous contribution made by our Senior Imperial Instructor, Mr. C. B. Dawson for a gala evening. The team captained by Student Thimmayya won, scoring the best of nine games. We also had practice in running for the Marathon at Mt. Stuart. We run a race of 5 miles from Sethumadai to foot of the ghats and back. There was much keenness among the students due not a little to the untiring zeal of our Officer in charge of the camp who emphasises to us ever and anon on the importance of physical culture.

3. The Junior division students, had practice at foot ball in Nilambur Camp.

4. The following are the details of matches played by the College in September 1917.

Cricket. On 9th September 1917 we played the "Coimbatore Vakils United Eleven" on the Coronation Park ground, and easily won the match, the scores being 226 runs for 5 wickets against 141 runs. Senior division student Narasinga Rao (Cricket Captain) the top scorer (not out) with 126 runs, scored a century for the second time in a College match. He has scored a century and more in each of the last two matches.

The following are the full scores.

The Coimbatore Vakils' United Eleven.

G. Sundram Iyer	b. Narasinga Rao	....	5
P. S. Sitaram	b. Narasinga Rao	....	4
Singara Iyengar	c. Sankara Alwa b. Narasinga Rao	....	5
C. R. Parthasarathy Iyengar	b. Sankara Alwa		51
Puniakoti Mudaliar	b. Sankara Alwa	....	12
C. S. Sundram	b. Seshagiri Rao	....	31
Kandaswami Chettiar	c. & b. Sankara Alwa		6
K. Ramaswamy	b. Seshagiri Rao	....	2
N. A. Subramaniam	b. Narasinga Rao	....	20
Raja Pillay	b. Chengappa	....	2
Subbaya Gounder	Not out	....	0
		Extras	3
			141

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sankara Alwa	13	4	37	3
Narasinga Rao	13½	1	54	4

Seshagiri Rao	8	1	34	2
D'Silva	2	,,	13	,,
C. B. Chengappa	2	2	,,	1

Madras Forest College.

Muthukrishnan	b. Parthasarathy Iyengar		5
Venugopala Naidu	b. Puniakoty Mudaliar		0
Narasinga Rao	Not out	....	126
Sankara Alwa	b. Parthasarathy Iyengar	....	3
D'Silva	c. Sundram b. Singaram Iyengar		17
Chengappa	c. Sitaram b. Sundram	....	7
Seshagiri Rao	Not out	....	60
		Extras	8
			226

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Parthasarathy Iyengar	10	0	39	2
Puniakoty Mudaliar	7	0	44	1
Singara Iyengar	9	0	38	1
C. S. Sundaram	6	0	30	1
Sitaram	3	0	21	0
Ramaswamy	2	0	12	0

Hockey. On 15th September 1917 we met the "Coimbatore Young Men's Club" on the Coronation Park. Both sides were well-balanced and a very good game was played which ended in a draw of 2 goals all. One goal was scored by Thimmayya (Hockey captain) and the other by Junior student C. B. Chengappa.

On 20th September 1917 we played our second match with the Reserve Police on the Coronation Park. In August last, we played a drawn game with the Reserve Police, 2 goals all, a good performance on our part considering the regular training which the Reserve had undergone in the

hockey field. This time also we played well but almost at the close of the game, two short corners against us resulted in two goals to the credit of our opponents. Added to this, our captain Thimmayya, a strong centre forward, meeting with an accident in his leg, the game ended in our defeat to the tune of 3 goals to nil.

5. On 22nd September 1917, the interdivision hockey match for the "Cowley-Brown Cup" was played at the coronation park. Both teams proved equally strong and the game ended in a draw, one goal all, student Muthukrishnan scoring the point for the Seniors and Student Narayana Rao for the Juniors. The annual sports and preliminary heats in connection therewith coming off during the week succeeding, it was decided to replay the hockey interdivision match in November on the return of the students from the first period of the cold weather tour. It was accordingly replayed on the 9th November and the game had not proceeded for more than a few minutes when an accident happened to two Senior division students Thimmayya and Ratnavelu Mudaliar both of whom had to be taken to the hospital. The former had only a slight wound and reappeared in the field the next day. On the 10th November after half an hour of starting the game heavy rains prevented us from playing any longer that evening. On the morning of the 11th idem, the match was finally decided. The senior division team was defeated by 3 goals to nil. Junior student Abdul Hameed Khan (vice captain for hockey) as half back is an acquisition to the College in hockey matches. Junior student C. B. Chengappa is a good forward in the right out. The "Cowley-Brown Cup" was presented by Mr. H. C. Bennett to Abdul Hameed Khan, Captain of the Junior Division team. Mr. Bennett, in doing so, made a short speech. "A hard game, a good game and a clean game had been played and no one could wish for more.

That similar keenness had been shown in all the year matches testified more than anything else could how much the students appreciated Mr. Cowley-Brown's kindness in presenting the cup. The Juniors had not only earned a well merited success but by beating the team that *won* last year had achieved unusual distinction."

Mr. Cowley-Brown then warmly eulogised the work of Mr. Bennett, Vice President, Athletic Club, who was responsible in no small measure for developing the interest for games in the students of this College for the past over three years. He briefly alluded to the object with which the cup was instituted as being the establishment of better co-operation among the students of the two divisions in the College. He referred in gratifying terms to the right idea prevalent amongst the Madras Forest College Students in watching and judging the game with a spirit of fairness on the part of those who were not playing.

The morning's proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers to Mr. Cowley-Brown, to Mr. Bennett and to Mr. C. B. Dawson who was also present.

Captains and Vice-Captains. Senior students Narasinga Rao and Thimmayya becoming Captains for cricket and hockey respectively, Junior students D'Silva and Abdul Hameed Khan were apppointed vice captains for cricket and hockey.

Colours. During the term colours were awarded to the following students for Cricket :—A. Muthukrishnan, D'Sylva and Seshagiri Rao.

Madras Forest College,
Coimbatore.

S. G. Venkataramanon,
Assistant Secretary & Treasurer,
Athletic Club.

Correspondence.

College Athletics.

Dear Sir,

Will you be good enough to find space for a plea on behalf of the obstacle race in the college sports being kept as a purely physical test. The obstacle race is a good event, and a good physical test, as it calls into play many muscles besides the running muscles. The race can be made as amusing as possible without bringing in pure luck to spoil the best man's chances, as is seen in the tarpaulin item. To get through the highly pegged down tarpaulin at racing speed is a very strenuous business, and after having successfully negotiated this, and afforded much amusement, by going in one colour and coming out many, it is hard to see the prize go to a man then a long way behind, because he was lucky enough to find quickly his name written on a piece of paper hidden in a sand heap. There can be no merit in winning by such luck, I plead that the race is worth winning as a purely physical test, and a student who wins it ought to be able to look back as the winner of it in the same way as the one who wins other events. College Athletic sports are one thing and a skittle gymkana is another. It ought to be the aim of all students to keep themselves as fit as possible and do well in their sports, but, it must be somewhat trying to a probable winner to see fitness, and skill set at nought by the introduction of pure luck; the sack melee was most amusing yet that was a purely physical contest, in which there was nothing to prevent the best team winning. After seeing all the otherwise excellent programme, so well carried out, my sympathies were with the leader who reached the sand heap first and stopped there till the race was won by some one else.

H. F. A. Wood.

Our correspondant's appropriate suggestions will be referred to the athletic authorities.

Editor.

2. Kanaka Prahasanam (a play in Telugu).

Dear Sir,

At the close of the Vernacular Training School Session in the Nellore District, early in 1917, the students acted a small play in Telugu composed by the Senior Instructor M. R. Ry. V. N. Seshagiri Rao.

The late Mr. Arbuthnot, who had taken a very keen interest in the V. T. S., was impressed with the play, which is devised to explain the aims of Forest Conservancy, and caused it to be printed under the title of Kanana Prahasanam advancing the cost of printing the 1st Edition, with a view to devoting any profit to some War Fund. Copies were sold at the modest price of 2 annas each. There was a large demand and the first edition of 500 copies was soon exhausted and by the kindness of the Manager, the Vani Press of Bezvada, struck off a 2nd Edition of 500 copies at special terms in view of the good object.

The 2nd edition has now been sold off; as the whole enterprise is a "Forest" concern, I think it may interest your readers to read of it and its practical result.

The total revenue derived was Rs. 121—15—0 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 57—5—0, leaving a net balance of Rs. 64—10—0.

Mr. Arbuthnot was consulted as to the disposal of this amount and as a result £ 4—5—0 has been sent to the Overseas Club in London to be devoted to the provision of cigarettes, and tobacco, to soldiers at the 'Front', a fund

which the late Mr. Arbuthnot was much interested in and was in the habit of contributing to. The Secretary of the fund has been requested to see that at least one half of this contribution should go to Indian Soldiers.

I send a copy of the play, which I believe was also performed by the students of the 2nd session of the V. T. S. in the Chittoor District.

C. Fischer.

Occasional Notes.

The management greatly regrets that by reason of the temporary breakdown of the printing arrangements it has not been possible to issue the September number of the journal until February.

* * * * *

The article on a Memorial Fund that appeared on page 47 of the last issue was not intended for publication in the Journal, and was inserted through a misunderstanding.

* * * * *

A considerable unmber of contributions were selected from the Gass Forest Museum show-cases by Mr. A. W. Lushington, C. I. E.

* * * * *

A Diploma of Excellence has been awarded by his Excellency the Governor, to the Forest Department for its exhibit of forest products in the Madras Exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries, 1917—18.

* * * * *

Owing to the Mysore Durbar having decided to start a Rangers' College, State Students from Mysore will not in future be sent to the Madras Forest College.

* * * * *

A Forest College for the Bombay Presidency is under contemplation. At the College, which will be situated at

Dharwar, Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards will probably be educated.

* * * * *

K. S. Raghavachar, M. R. H. (1917) has been appointed as Ranger in the Working Plans Branch in the Mysore State.

* * * * *

The catalogues for the college and the students' Libraries are being printed.

* * * * *

The following contributions to the Students' Library. between 1-8-17 aud 31-12-17 are acknowledged with thanks.

For General Library.

C. B. Dawson Esqr.	1 book.
C. E. C. Fischer Esqr.	7 books.
F. L. C. Cowley Brown, Esqr.	1 book.

For Students' Library.

C. B. Dawson Esqr.	20 books.
F. L. C. Cowley-Brown, Esqr.	23 books.
Mr. S. Doraisami Aiyar.	1 book.
C. E. C. Fischer, Esqr.	2 books.

* * * * *

Steps have now been added to the South Eastern corner of the College, thereby giving direct access to the East Lecture Room from the Hostel path.

* * * * *

An Overseer, to be in charge of sanitation also, has been sanctioned for the College Estate.

* * * * *

Improvements to the Engine house and compound have been sanctioned.

* * * * *

The preparation of the Athletic Ground has been sanctioned; the work will be undertaken at once. The Tennis courts are nearing completion. A badminton set is being procured for each division.

* * * * *

Student Narasinga Rao scored his second century of the season (126 runs, not out) in the cricket match versus the "Coimbatore Vakils united eleven" on 9-9-1917.

* * * * *

Student M. Umapati Mudaliar of the 1917-19 division has been appointed Assistant Editor vice C. Srinivasa Rao student 1916-18 division appointed Editor.

* * * * *

The following additional members have been appointed to the House Committee.

B. S. Chengappa, Junior Division.
P. Sankunni Menon, Do.

* * * * *

"The trees and flowers shall now be my friend;
The trees and flowers that never pretend.
They keep to their nature as quite and true
They grow to their stature and bloom in their hue."

Mary F. Robinson.

* * * * *

"Who does his duty is a question too complex to be solved by me,
But, he, I venture the suggestion, does part of his, that plants a tree."

T. R. Lowell.

"The holes were already dug and they set to work. Winterborne's fingers were endowed with a gentle conjurer's touch in spreading the roots of each little tree, resultiug in a sort of caress under which the delicate fibres all laid themselves out in the proper direction for growth. He put most

of these roots towards the South-West; for, he said, in forty years time, when some great gale is blowing from that quarter, the trees will require the strongest hold fast on that side to stand against it and not fall."

* * * * *

" 'How they sigh directly we put'em upright, though while they are lying down they dont sigh at all', said Marty.

'Do they?' said Giles, 'I've never noticed it!

She erected one of the young pines into its hole, and held up her finger; the soft musical breathing instantly set in, which was not to cease night or day till the grown tree should be felled—probably long after the two planters should be felled themselves."

Thomas Hardy,
(The Wood landers).

Obituary.

We regret to learn of the death of Rao Sahib K. Gundu Rao, Forest Assistant, Revenue Board, on the 13th September 1917.

Mr. Gundu Rao was Manager of the Office of the Conservator of Forests Central Circle till March 1915 when he was promoted to the post of Forest Assistant to the Board of Revenue. The latter appointment he held until his decease.

Mr. Gundu Rao was an able and devoted servant of the Government. Two of his sons were at one time members of the College.

Gazette Notifications.

September 4, 1917.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. F. R. Madam, District Forest Offlcer East Kurnool, is granted privilege leave for two months wlth effect from or after 1st September 1917.

Mr. J. A. Master, Assistant Conservator of forests, attached to the Central circle is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 11th August 1917.

Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, District Forcst Officer, Ganjam is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

M. R. Ry., P. Venkataramanan Avergal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will be in charge of the district during Mr. Minchin's absence on leave.

(1) M. R. Ry., V. N. Seshagiri Rao, Ranger, 1st grade sub-protem, on return from privilege leave is posted to the charge of Chinglepet Range, Chingleput district. (This cancels this office order No. 111 dated 22nd July 1917).

(2) M. R. Ry., R. Sama Rao, Ranger, 3rd grade, on relief by No. 1 is posted to the charge of Palmaner range, Chittoor district.

(3) M. R. Ry., C. Balayya Nayudu, Ranger 5th grade, on relief by No. 2 is posted to the charge of Chendragiri range. Chittoor district.

(4) M. R. Ry., B. Chenchurama Nayudu, Ranger, fourth grade, on relief by No. 3, to continue in charge of Chemala range, Chittoor district.

The confirmation of L. Govindaswami Pillai, Deputy Ranger, second grade. and M. Krishna Ayyar Deputy Ranger, 1st grade as Ranger, sixth grade ordered in this office Service Order No. 72, dated 1st June 1917, is hereby cancelled under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

P. A. Krishnaswami Mudaliar, acting Ranger, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to M. R. Ry., S. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Ranger, 4th grade, is cancelled.

He is transferred from North Vellore division to Tinnevelly district for the charge of Tinnevelly range. To join at once.

September 11, 1917.

In modification of this office service order No. 114 dated 30th July 1917 the following Deputy Rangers who came out of the college course of 1915—1917 are appointed as permanent Rangers sixth grade, with effect from 1st July 1917 :—

1. D. E. Lewin, 2. C. S. Ramanathan, 3. P. Dhananjaya Rao, 4. T. Paramasivam Pillay.

M. R. Ry., C. D. Parthasarathi Chetti, Ranger, fourth grade, South Arcot district, is granted further extension of leave on medical certificate for two months in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office service order No. 65 dated 28th May 1917.

September 18, 1917.

In suppression of this office service order No. 171 of 1917 so far as it relates to the posting of Ranger P. W. Subbaramayya to Owk range, Kurnool South, the following transfers of Rangers are ordered.

(1) M. R. Ry., P. V. Subbaramayya, Ranger, fourth grade on return from leave to Ellore range, Krishna District.

(2) Mr. K. P. Benjamin on relief by No. 1 to Bezwada range Kistna district,

(3) M. R. Ry.. P. Duraiswami Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade on relief by No. (2) to Cherla range Upper Godavari.

The leave on medical certificate for four months granted to ranger W. S. Fernandez in service order No. 113 of 1917. dated 19th June 1917, is extented by two months.

On the expiry of the leave granted to him, Ranger W. S. Fernandez is posted to Ganjam district for the charge of the Pondakhol range.

(2) Acting Ranger Abdul Khalak Sheriff will revert to his permanent post of Deputy Ranger, first grade, from date of relief.

(1) M. R. Ry., C. D. Parthasarathi Chetti Ranger fourth grade, on leave is transferred from South Arcot to North Salem division for the charge of Krishnagiri range.

(2) Mr. L. J. Taylor, M. R . H. on relief by No. 1 is transferred to South Vellore division for taking charge of Santavasal range.

E. Ramaparam, Deputy Ranger, third grade and acting Ranger, sixth grade Mangalore range is to revert to his permanent post and to do duty in the Mangalore North division until further orders.

M. N. Raman Pillai, M. R. H. Ranger. sixth grade, on working plans duty is transferred to Mangalore division to charge of Mangalore range.

In modification of this office service order No. 108, dated 13th August 1917, K. R. Krishnan Nayar, Ranger, fourth grade, the Nilgiris, is granted privilege leave for one month from 3rd October 1917 or date of relief.

September 25th, 1917.

Mr. F. L. C. Cowley-Brown, Deputy Conservator of forests, will be considered to have been on special duty at the Forest College on the 19th and 20th May 1917.

Consequent on the confirmation of Mr. A. Bastain, Ranger, third grade, as Deputy Tahsildar Vizagapatam district, and the removal from service of two rangers, fifth grade, the following promotions are ordered in the class of rangers with effect from 1st July 1917.

Mr. B. R. Salisbury, from third grade sub-protem to third grade permanent.

M. R. Ry., K. N. Sarma, from fourth grade sub-protem to fourth grade permanent.

M. R. Ry., T. Srinivasa Acharya, from fifth grade sub-protem, to fifth grade permanent.

M. R. Ry., P. Chandrasekara Mudaliar, from fifth grade sub-protem, to fifth grade permanent.

Muhammad Asadullah Sahib Ghatala, M. R. L. from 5th grade sub-protem, to fifth grade permanent.

Mr. Henry Mac Bride, from sixth grade permanent to fifth grade sub-protem.

M. R. Ry. N. E. Kanakayya, M. R. L. from sixth grade permanent to fifth grade sub-pro tem.

M. R. Ry. K. Gajaraja Mudaliar Avergal Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Coimbatore division, is granted privilege leave for a month from date of relief.

(1) M. R. Ry. S. Chidambara Ayyar, M. R .H. Ranger, fifth grade, in charge of Rupur range, Nellore district, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 1st October 1917.

(2) M. R. Ry. T. N. Seshagiri Rao, Ranger, second grade, in charge of Udayagiri Range of the same District, to hold charge of Rupur range in addition to his and relieve No. (1).

M. R. Ry. C. M. Kunhiraman Nayar, M. R. hons. Ranger fourth grade, in charge of Rajampet range, South Cuddapah district, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 25th October 1917.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib Bahadur, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of Kodur range, South Cuddapah district, is posted to the charge of Rajampet range in the same district in addition to his own as a temporary measure.

L. Govindaswamy Pillai, Deputy Ranger, second grade, is appointed to act as Ranger, sixth grade, in the arrangement of Mr. Saiyid-ud-din Ahamid Sahib Bahadur, Ranger, second grade, on other duty as temporary Extra Assistant conservation of Forests and to continue to be in charge of Chittoor range, Chittoor district.

M. Krishna Ayyar, Deputy Ranger, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Ranger, sixth grade in the arrangement of M. R. Ry. A. Hanumantha Rao Pantulu Garu, Ranger, first grade, on other duty as probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and to continue to be in charge of Vempalli range, West Cuddapah district.

The one month's privilege leave granted to M. R. Ry. V. P. Narayana Menon, Ranger, fourth grade, in charge af Badvel range, North Cuddapah district with effect from 12th August 1917 (forenoon) in this offlce service Order No. 109 of 1917 dated 16th July 1917 is extended by one day.

October 2, 1917.

Under article 260 of civil service Regulations the Board grants privilege leave for one month from date of relief to Mr. J. S. Scot District Forest Officer, North Salem division.

M. R. Ry. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Maacarenhas Avergal District Forest Officer, South Salem, will be in additional charge of the North Salem division during Mr. Scot's absence on leave.

The leave on medical certificate for six months from 4th February 1917 granted to Ranger R. Veeraswami Nayadu in this office Service Order No. 27, dated 11th February 1917, is extended by six months.

K. Tiruvenkatachari M. R. L. and S. A. Dawson, M. R. L. Deputy Rangers, second grade, are promoted to act as Rangers, sixth grade, with effect from date of taking charge of Pecheravu and Lukkavaram ranges, respectively, vice Rangers B. V. Jogeswara Rao and C. G. Ganapathi on leave.

The leave without allowances for three months granted to Ranger C. G. Ganapathi M. R. L. in Service Order No. 89, dated 20th May 1917, is extended by one and a half months.

On relief in the Parlakimedi Maliahs, K. Narayan Nayar, Ranger, fourth grade, is posted to Kurnool South for the charge of Gundlakamma range.

A. Manikkam Mudaliyar M. R. H. and A Subramanya Ayyar, M. R. H. Deputy Rangers, first grade are appointed as Supernumary Rangers, sixth grade on probation, in the order given above with effect from date of joining Gundlabrahmeswaram and Owk ranges respectively.

M. R. Ry. C. Rajagopal Nayadu, Ranger, second grade South Vellore division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from date of relief.

October 16, 1917.

M. R. Ry. M. R. Sundaram Ayyar Avergal is confirmed as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests with effect from 28th July 1917.

M. R. Ry. O. Venkataramana Ayyar, Ranger first grade, Nellore district, on relief of the Kavali range charge on the forenoon of 27th September 1917 will be considered to have been on special

duty under the orders of the District Forest Officer Nellore, till 1st October 1917, before proceeding to West Cuddapah district.

M. R. Ry. M. Subbaroil Nayadu, Ranger, third grade, in charge of Nellore Range, Nellore District, is granted combined leave (privilege leave for two months and private affairs leave for four months) for six months from date of relief.

M. R. Ry. T. M. Doraiswami Pillai Probationary Ranger, sixth grade, Chingleput District, is transferred to Nellore district to the charge of Nellore Range and relieve No. (1) forthwith.

M. R. Ry. N. S. Anantacharlu, Ranger first grade, Vizagapatam is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

Mr. V. T. Staggs, Ranger, third grade, on expiry of the privilege leave granted to him is posted to the charge of Palakonda Range, Vizagapatam to relieve No. (1).

P. A. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, M. R. H. acting Ranger, sixth grade, is granted extension of privilege leave for one month in continuation of the leave already granted to him in this office Service Order No. 113, dated 24th August 1917.

October 23, 1917.

M. R. Ry. T. N. Seshagiri Rao, Ranger, second grade, in charge of Udayagiri range, is transfered to the charge of Nellore range, Nellore district.

M. R. Ry. T. M. Doraiswami Pillai, probationary ranger, sixth grade Chingleput district is transferred to the charge of Udayagiri range Nellore district to releive No. (1). This cancels paragraph 2 of the office service Order No. 157, dated 15th October 1917.

M. R. Ry. A. Hanumantha Rao Garu, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator is transferred from Godaveri Upper to Ganjam to work under the District Forest Officer on relief of Mr. Rigold by Mr. P. Venkataramanan.

On expiry of the leave granted to Ranger C. Ganapathi M. R. L. in Service Order Nos. 89 and 205 of 1917 he is trantferred to Kurnool East for the charge of the Dornal range.

(2) M. R. Ry. N. Sundaresa Ayyar, Range Officer Dornal, is transferred to the Korricheruvu range to relieve Ranger Jothinayagam M. R. H. granted leave.

M. R. Ry S. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade, is transferred from Tinnevelly Range to the charge of Courtallam range.

A. Nicholas, M. R. H. Ranger, fifth grade is posted to Tunacadavu range, South Coimbatore. To join at once.

October 30, 1917.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M. R. Ry. V. Raman Menon Avergal, District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. D. A. Stracey, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transfered temporarily to West Kurnool to work under the District Forest Officer until Mr. Madan's (District Forest Officer, East Kurnool) leave is sanctioned. To proceed forthwith.

Advertisement.

NOTICE.

Applications invited for post of Overseer on the permanent scale, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore. Pay Rs. 25/-. Free quarters. Preference to pensioned trained Ranger. Testimonials etc., in original should accompany applications which should reach the undersigned at once.

The work consists mainly in supervising Planting Operations and Sanitation.

F. L. C. Cowley-Brown,
Principal,
Madras Forest College.

Dated 21-1-1918.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited from persons fully conversant with Hornsby Oil Engines for the post of Driver in the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore. Salary Rs. 40-1-50 annual. The post is temporary and non-pensionable but will continue for years. Quarters are provided and a watchman is kept.

Applications with original testimonials stating age, qualifications, and present post should reach the undersigned as soon as possible.

F. L. C. Cowley-Brown,
Principal,
4—2—1918. Madras Forest College.

The following volumes and numbers of the Indian Forester are wanting to the library of the Madras Forest College. The undersigned will be glad to receive any of the above as a gift or on purchase.

Apply to

The Principal,
Madras Forest College,
Coimbatore,
South India.

Indian Forester Volume I
" II
" III
" IV issues for May & June 1179.
" V issues for May & June 1880.
" VI issues for May & June 1881.
" VII issues from May to November 1882.
" VIII issues for January, and March to July 1883.

A prize allotted from the "Indian Forester" Fund will be awarded to the past student of the Madras Forest College who submits the best essay (limited to 2000 words) on the following subject:—

"The special difficulties of Range administration, and how they are best met."

No award will be made unless a satisfactory standard is reached.

The essays should be clearly written or typed *on one side of the paper only*, and must reach the Principal, Madras Forest College not later than 1st June 1918.

Each essay must bear a Motto: the motto is also to be written on a sealed envelope containing the name of the competitor and a statement to the effect that the essay is his bonafide unaided work; the name of competitor *is not to be written on the essay.*

The competition is confined to those past students of the Madras Forest College, who have gained a College Certificate.

(Signed) F. L. C. Cowley-Brown,
Principal,
Madras Forest College.

18—2—1918.